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- FLETCHER, W. M. *Cyclopedia of the law of private corporations*. Vol. 1, no. 2. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1917.)
- JENKS, J. W. *The trust problem*. Fourth edition, enlarged and revised. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page. 1917. Pp. 499. \$2.)
- MALTBIE, M. R. *Municipal utilities*. (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 1917.)
- Public service commission rulings of interest to electric light and power plants, electric railways, telephone companies*. (New York: Electrical Record. 1917. Pp. xiv, 151.)
- Public utilities reports annotated, containing decisions of the public service commissions and of state and federal courts*. 1917. (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coöperative Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. 1180. \$5.)
- Reports of decisions of the public utilities commission of the state of Colorado, from November 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917*. Vol. 3. Containing also general orders and the public utilities act as amended. (Denver, Col.: Courtright Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. xiv, 496.)
- Street railway conditions in the District of Columbia. Report of special committee*, S. Rept. No. 176, 65 Cong., 1 Sess. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1917. Pp. 57.)

## Labor and Labor Organizations

### NEW BOOKS

- BABCOCK, G. D. *Taylor system in Franklin management*. (New York: Engg. Mag. Co. 1917. \$3.)
- BULLARD, W. I. *Women's work in war-time*. (Boston: Merchants National Bank. 1917. Pp. 85. Gratis.)
- COLE, G. D. H. *Self government in industry*. (London: Bell. 1917. 5s.)
- HOAGLAND, H. E. *Collective bargaining in the lithographic industry*. Studies in history, economics and public law, vol. LXXIV, no. 3. (New York: Longmans. 1917. Pp. 130. \$1.)

This monograph is largely the result of an investigation which the writer made for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The industry dealt with is a small one, yet its experience with collective bargaining deserve detailed attention since they throw considerable light upon the general situation.

In his introduction, the writer explains the mysteries of lithographic art and indicates the important position which skilled labor has in the field. Chapter I deals with the development of organization both of employers and employees. It is doubtful if any other trade has had such a tangle of organization, in proportion to the number of workmen and shops, as has lithography. The various twists and turns in this connection are clearly set forth.

The main part of the monograph covers the attempts of the chief employers' association to obtain the consent of the unions to a system of "mutual government." This plan involved the creation of a joint commission to act as a court of appeals to adjudicate disputes that could not be settled locally. From 1902 to 1906 the employers pressed their proposition, altering its details from time to time in an endeavor to gain the main point. For a brief time "mutual government" was given a trial, only to be rejected by the unions. At last the separate employers' associations consolidated, then instituted and finally won a sharp fight for the open shop.

Dr. Hoagland's account is of peculiar interest to students of labor organization, because it reveals a clear case of trade-union "tyranny," and also because it shows that arbitrary policies contain the seed of their own destruction. The history of the lithographic industry makes it evident that trade unions cannot withstand reasonable requests for peaceful bargaining unless they wish to force employers into combinations strong enough to defeat labor at its own game.

FRANK T. STOCKTON.

KELLY, R. W. *Hiring the worker; a manual for employment managers.* (New York: Engg. Mag. Co. 1917. \$3.)

MILLS, F. C. *Contemporary theories of unemployment and of unemployment relief.* Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. LXXIX, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1917. Pp. 178. \$1.50.)

ROCHESTER, A. *Child labor in warring countries. A brief review of foreign reports.* Industrial series, no. 4. Bureau publication, no. 27. (Washington: Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. Labor. 1917. Pp. 75.)

VAN KLEECK, M. *A seasonal industry. A study of the millinery trade in New York.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1917. Pp. x, 276. \$1.50.)

New York City supplies millinery for her own cosmopolitan population and for women in every state of the Union. This results in a focusing of evils which have made the trade a striking illustration of the waste of which our present industrial system is capable. The large demands for feminine head-dress are extremely erratic since they depend on the "fickle fancies of fashion" and on seasonal variations which no one has learned to forecast. The temptation to postpone production until the uncertain demand can be gauged is increased by the large oversupply of youthful, unorganized labor which waits at call. There is an aesthetic side to the trade which appeals strongly to women; vocational schools and settlement clubs are continually increasing the number of girls with some experience in the industry; and the trade offers possibilities of independent business enterprise which recommend it to many ambitious women. The logical results of the varying demands for the product and the